

12. FOR COLOR.
The Expositor
is a pleasant, safe and
instructive, weekly
newspaper, containing
a full page of
advertisements, and
is well worth the
price of a copy.
It will be found
easier of supply and
cheaper than any
other paper of the
same class.
It can be taken when
business, in consequence
of the great number
of its subscribers, and
when colds and other
afflictions, to make
it a fixture; as their
influence is
in a few days
over.

— Both to
S. D. ELMER, and
Steve, S. E. ELMER.

— The
GOAT'S HAIR
28.—A handsome
one, together with
one, kept ready made
and others disposed to
it.

5. LEND.—Table
cloth, and Cloth
of FRENCH CLOTH,
to order, or sold
yard. Also, super
Casualties, Figured
of various kinds.

Dec. 3.

7. LOZENGE.—
Extract of Balsam, a
potion by the subscriber
of the lungs, as well
as colds, hoarseness,
etc. It is a strong
potion, and will
cure all the complaints
of the throat, nose, children,
speakers and ronson
mouth, that render the
breath difficult, and
the voice嘶哑. It is
in the mother's milk
offered to the public
inventor and proprie-
tor. 7 Wall street, New
York, No. 94. Will be
sold, and retail by
Moses, A. R.
market streets, and
in the neighborhood
of the same.

10. MOST REPRO-
HIBIT.—An INVULN-
ERABLE
one, has been tested by
many.

MENT.—For the
cure of all diseases
and infirmities, and
in the curing of the
and Sealed-Head. A
called the skill of the
and the most highly
reputable physicians
and waters of Saratoga,
in a few days by
sister, J. B. O'K.

12. THE CHOLERA.—
MORBUS.

On hearing it said that this disease only attacked the poor.

It comes! it comes! from England's trembling tongue,

One low and universal stealth;—

By dawn of day, each journal is o'erv'g

With staring eyes, to read what it reveals;

And then—

THE CHOLERA.—no other sound is heard!

Had Death, upon his ghastly horse revealed,

From his throat-rattling trump a sombre sound,

Not more appallingly its blast had peal'd

Upon the nation's ear,—aw-struck, astounded,

Men strain in vain their secret tears to smother,

And gaze in blank dismay on one another.

Now are all ears abashed in that of health;

How is the world since the disease of gladness,

With which, in the self-same hour of wealth,

Has hummed, which set

They remove the sick

and digestion, and a

reverently used

for the cure of all

ills.

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From the London New Monthly Magazine.

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THE SATURDAY BULLETIN.

Combining, with the News of the Week, a rich Variety of Fashion, Humor, and the interesting Incidents of Real Life.

No. 223.

PHILADELPHIA, FEBRUARY 11, 1832.

Price Sixpence.

From the Comic Offering.

LETTER FROM AN OXFORD STUDENT TO HIS MOTHER.

Dear Mother,—Your anger to soften,
At last I sit down to induce,—

"Tis clear I am wrong very often,

Since 'tis true that I seldom do write!

But now I'll be silent no longer,

Pro and con all my mind I'll disclose,—

All the pros in my verse I'll make stronger,

And hide all the cons in my pros!

Yours to me, on coming to college,

To dip into books and excel;

Why the tradesmen themselves must acknowledge

I've dipp'd into books pretty well!

The advice you take pleasure in giving

To direct me, is sure to succeed,

And I think you'll confess I am living

With very great credit indeed!

I wait on the Reverend Doctors

Whose friendship I hold me to seek;

And for the two learned Proctors,

They've called for me twice in a week!

Indeed, we've got intimate lately,

And I seldom can pass down the street

But their kindness surprises me greatly,—

For they stop me whenever we meet!

My classics with all their old stories,

Now very closely pursued,—

And ne'er read the *Remedia Amoris*

Without thinking, dear mother, of you!

Of Virgil I've more than a smatter,

And Horace I've nearly by heart;

But though fam'd for his smartness and satire,

He's not quite so easy as *Smart*!

English Bards I admire every time,

And don't on poetical lore,

And though yet I have studied but *Little*,

I hope to be master of *Moore*!

Bright puns (oh! how croosly you bore 'em!)

I scatter, while Logic I cram;

For Euclid, and *Puns Asinorum*.

We leave to the Johnnians of Cam.

My pony, in spite of my chidings,

Is skittish and shay as can be;

Not Yorkshire, with all its *three ridings*,

Is half such a *shier* as he!

I wish he were stronger and larger,

For in truth I must candidly own

He is far the most moderate charger

In this land of *high chargers* I've known!

My doubts of profession have vanished,

I'll tell you the cause when we meet;

Church, army, and bar, I have banished;

And now only look to the *Fleet*!

Come down, then, when summer is gilding

Our gardens, our trees, and our founts,

I'll give you account of each building,

—How you'll wonder at *all my accounts*!

Come down when the soft winds are sighing;

Come down—Oh you shall and you must—

Come down when the dust-clouds are flying—

Dear mother—Come down with the *day*!

WILLIAM C. GREEN.

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290 CANTERBURY STREET.

PRICE 2d.—5d. per issue.—5s. per month.

WHAT IS THE PECULIAR ANXIETY.—The press of this city has repeatedly given notice that a society called the Union Benevolent Association would meet on a certain afternoon or evening, and also that its branches were adjourned to meet at a certain time or place. This has been nearly all that has been let out about the matter; newspapers are filled with postscripts detailing events in Lyons, Bourges, and other distant places, while a most important experiment is begun in our own city, of which the bulk of the public are totally ignorant, or are left to learn such particulars as chance may communicate. We propose to devote some space to an interesting a topic, in order to spread such information of the aim and objects of this important charity as may remove the above difficulty, and place the association in a proper light before that public on whom they are to rely for aid and countenance.

Facts have long justified the belief that a conspiratorial provision for the poor, as a regular and established measure, is not only pernicious, but has a direct and necessary tendency to increase the very evil which it is meant to cure. There is perhaps no practical truth supported by an unequivocal course of general experience, or confirmed by so general an ascent. Fully convinced of this insufficiency of Almshouse charity, the members of the Union Benevolent Society have announced themselves to press in America what has already been demonstrated in Scotland, under the auspices of the celebrated Dr. Chalmers. A short but distinct statement of what the experience of Dr. Chalmers and his associates has been, will not be unacceptable even to the members of the association themselves—one copy of the statement he published found its way to this city, but what became of it has not been ascertained, and the following facts were collected after much research, and some weeks of repeated deep perusal.

Dr. C.'s first position was that when a tax is levied for the support of the poor, they look to it as to a bank on which they have a right to draw. That the poor thus become systematically trained to expect relief, and the consequence which nature has established between economy and independence, and between improvidence and want, is in their minds impaired or altogether destroyed. That neighbors and the kindred of the poor, seeing that there is a public fountain of what is called charity, from which every pauper may draw, abstain from reliving them, and all those private sympathies are chilled by which poverty might be secretly and honorably relieved. The consequence of this is not merely that a preparation is artificially made for increasing the numbers of the poor, but that they are much less constantly relieved, and that the moral character of the whole of the lower population is injured. In their poverty they are made profane; in their adversity, instead of falling into the arms of relatives and friends, they find themselves deserted; and in place of asking relief from that genuine misery which invests both the giver and receiver, they demand it as their legal use.

It was stated, and the statement was admitted, that the poor tax was on the increase, as in spite of all, and the general wonder contentedly as in their minds impaired or altogether destroyed. That neighbors and the kindred of the poor, seeing that there is a public fountain of what is called charity, from which every pauper may draw, abstain from reliving them, and all those private sympathies are chilled by which poverty might be secretly and honorably relieved. The consequence of this is not merely that a preparation is artificially made for increasing the numbers of the poor, but that they are much less constantly relieved, and that the moral character of the whole of the lower population is injured. In their poverty they are made profane; in their adversity, instead of falling into the arms of relatives and friends, they find themselves deserted; and in place of asking relief from that genuine misery which invests both the giver and receiver, they demand it as their legal use.

The Glasgow system resembled *our own* in its main features. The Town-hall as in our Almshouse got all the assessments and other funds, and under the maintenance of the poor of the whole city, divided as is usual in Europe into parishes. Dr. Chalmers lived in the parish of St. John's, the sum allotted to the poor of which is thus stated. "I was sure that its pauperism, under the ordinary statement, should have amounted, says Dr. C., to more than a tenth of the whole poor of Glasgow, or at the rate of expenditure for some years, of £100,000 annually." The Doctor saw in this endowment the root of the whole evil. He accordingly proposed that the Town-Hospital should keep its money to itself, and leave his parishes to manage their own poor with their own collections at the church door, without any assessments whatever. The collection only amounted to £200 a year, of which £22 was already pledged for the support of a certain class of existing paupers. Thus there was only £178 remaining for the support of all the new poor in that crowded, increasing, and manufacturing parish, for which a tenth part of the whole expense for the poor of Glasgow had been requisite for some years. After elaborate experiment the experiment was allowed to be tried. The Town Hall or the Almshouse kept their £100,000, and St. John's parish undertook their poor, and strange to say, out of the £178 they had a yearly surplus to apply to public schools. The old case to which the £22 was set apart, were gradually diminished by death, and £10 was found enough when £100 had been insufficient.

This was a most singular and surprising result, and it made the most striking. St. John's parish actually went to the Hospital, and voluntarily increased their burden. Thus took forty additional old people, and maintained them also, and yet had a good deal over. This result was beautiful, not the means by which it was accomplished were more so. The whole apparent result was brought by simply removing the cause of indescribable distress they found that the relief that was given was the produce, not of a cold admission of right, grudgingly yielded, but of that humanity which cared for their characters and feelings as much as for their wants, and on which it was absurd to expect the "bank" disappear. The remainder having the idea of a legal right extinguished, never applied except in extreme necessity, and when they did at last make an appeal of indescribable distress they found that the relief that was given was the produce, not of a cold admission of right, grudgingly yielded, but of that humanity which cared for their characters and feelings as much as for their wants, and on which it was absurd to expect the "bank" disappear. The remainder having the idea of a legal right extinguished, never applied except in extreme necessity, and when they did at last make an appeal of indescribable distress they found that the relief that was given was the produce, not of a cold admission of right, grudgingly yielded, but of that humanity which cared for their characters and feelings as much as for their wants, and on which it was absurd to expect the "bank" disappear. The remainder having the idea of a legal right extinguished, never applied except in extreme necessity, and when they did at last make an appeal of indescribable distress they found that the relief that was given was the produce, not of a cold admission of right, grudgingly yielded, but of that humanity which cared for their characters and feelings as much as for their wants, and on which it was absurd to expect the "bank" disappear.

The Duke of Wellington was deeply impressed by each detail in performing his duties as an admiral, that the details of which were few, and that the more were few because they found themselves either so utterly neglected, or so steadily dealt with in St. John's, that all of them who could, left the parish, and became a burden upon other districts. In order to meet this a great amount was taken of all the poor who had left the parish, and all who had come into it, and the result was that the imports exceeded the exports by four days. "We long," says the report, "for a law of residence which might protect us from the ingress which the poor have made upon us from other parishes. The exchange is against us, and this we must upon a decisive refutation of the economy, that the poor are either neglected or pampered by us." The reason is, that men come to have anxiety wrought out every proper care, and those who held the parishes under the ancient tenure—that those who held beyond the revolution owned their parishes to the baptism of restoration; he seemed to consider an hereditary parishes as essential to the safety of the constitution. Indeed this point was insisted on by all the opposition, and enforced with that warmth and eloquence with which men always defend their individual interests. A proposition was made by Count Dugay to retain the hereditary principles, but to submit the present Chamber to a particular mode of election at the close of the present session. Several peers here called for the closing of the general discussion, but there were still six names inscribed against the measure, and M. d'Argenson remanded the Chamber that among the ancients the words of the dying were always considered sacred: upon which the debate was continued.

The Count de Tourton opposed the bill, reiterating the usual arguments in favor of an hereditary parishes. In alluding to the categories, he argued that so far from the restriction in rendering the constitution of the parishes of no use, it would be to compel the King to confer one of the qualifying distinctions on any one whom he wished to raise to the Peerage.

The Minister of Justice urged the adoption of the bill, employing nearly the same arguments as those used by his colleagues who had already spoken. He argued particularly that the real independence of the parishes consisted in its not being hereditary, but in its being irremoveable and irreproachable; and replied to the objection of the last speaker as to the categories, by remarking that the situations conferring the requisite qualifications were not such as could be conferred in order to favor an improper creation, since, in addition to the talents required to fill them, length of experience was, in every case, quite a necessary qualification.

The Chamber then decided on the proposition of Count Mole, that the example of the Chamber of Deputies should be followed, and the 20th paragraph, which is of opinion that the hereditary principle is considerably strengthened by the display of the royal prerogative. In the course of one of his speeches on this subject he gave his address to M. Dumalard, Prefect of the department of the Rhone, who had been summoned to Paris to give an account of the disturbances and was received with a hearty laugh.

For the declaration, 100, against it, 70; blank votes, 6.

The Minister of the interior has given a long exposé of the disturbances of Lyons in which he has brought high praise upon the Minister of War and the son of Louis Philippe, who sent troops to put down the disturbance. The Minister of War is of opinion that the disturbance is considerably strengthened by the display of the royal prerogative.

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called out his
name. I said to
him, "I am the
same as the
other day, and after
you pay it all
the time, when
you are out."

JOHN BISHOP.

but it contains
nothing
but the
repeated
word, "I am
the same as
the other day."
I have
done it
but I do not
know
the common
on the graves.
in the
have been since
about the 9th of
about 11 in
Shoreditch,
five years old
had a
handkerchief
that she might
she said to us, to my
child with
myself alone,
by which we
and we all
the room from
her child laid
and I was

Williams told
London Appren-
ticeship
was before
one o'clock
place, and at
the London Ap-
prenticeship
drank these
the about
ever, but we all
know, she also
with anybody,
and we took
read for about
Stocks garden,
empty house ad-
dium stopped
when together in
to me and
she drank
was a quiet
moment she sat
the house, and
she was falling
he laid back on

house, got some-
back to
d a cord to her
and thrust her
afterwards,
we fastened the
down beyond
Shoreditch and

length of time,
out of the body
her out of the
the privy of the
ash house of my
it into a hair
We did not go
right street, but
her went with
Pensions House,
it thence to my
little while, to
tells he was to
it. He asked
the could walk
not take any no-
asked her to
box which he
but, it was

in Shields' head,
Mrs. Williams
and Williams on
Mr. South's
the South to ask
if thought me word
look at the
Duke of York
alone to Mr.
to sell it to him
it from St.
Appleton, who
waving Monday,
and Williams.
I paid Shields
to the Flower
nothing to drink,
woman's child
the said she had
some of her
the. The was
she said her age
fore he died was
her tall, and very

she told us his
right after he
found him sleep-
Friday, the 21st
pounds in the pig
he and amke
and the boy
house, and gave
sugar, with rum
three cups full,
telling to one of
and, went out
drink, and then
d threw him into
the boy and the
and we left him
the boy and the
had. They took
in the gardens,
carried into the
box and left it
a porter to carry
it, where I sold it
my boy was about 10
Kent street, and
not and better.
the murders in
know anything
carried in those,
anything about
w whether the
of obtaining be-

had was never con-
a boy. There
for the last six
days, bought two
It was flat with
months, and then
where they
under the one
one at a time. Un-
ever was concerned
of the living. I
a livelihood as a
are obtained and
but I declare be-
after death, and
ignorant of any

JOHN BISHOP.

under sentence
and declare
of John Bishop,
and, and since read
the like nature
of any other
body-motor, or
than the three
May as a
two that ones or
her last—and that
one of those
for one of which
OMAS HEAD.

shop and Williams,
them that they
and them inden-
cances they

FOR THE SATURDAY BULLETIN.
BELL.

A writer in one of the Daily papers proposes that the bells of Christ Church should be chimed on the occasion of the Centennial Anniversary of the birth of Washington.

The usual means resorted to by the populace, to signify a rejoicing spirit, is to make as much noise as possible, and the clangor of trumpets, shouting and bussing, the roar of artillery, and the ringing of bells, is endured by the orderly as the legitimate and proper concomitants of public festivity. Bell ringing, however, has at all times engaged attention, and to arrive at perfection in striking the changes on a peal of eight bells, has been thought worthy the ambition of men, and at times has enlisted both judges and divines. In this country, the pastime has not many votaries, or it would seem that from the length of time the Christ Church bells have been in use, a much greater number of changes might be accomplished than our Earth (all bell ringers are called youth) have yet arrived at. One hundred and twenty changes appear to be the most with which the Christ Church peal has gratified the ears of the city. At the rate a peal of *Grandison triples*, which comprise 5040 changes, it would be presumptuous to hope for. We are too republican for *Bells Royal*, *Cupress* and *Bols* march-
es in the highest degree autocratical.

Our sister cities it seems are even behind us in tintinnabular accomplishments. There is a peal of eight bells in Charleston and another in New York, but from all accounts they have not essayed beyond what is called chiming, which consists in throwing the clapper from side to side without inverting the bell.

In Baltimore on a late occasion of public rejoicing it was ordered that a *surry peal* should be rung by all the bells in the city. This order was construed by the ringer to each special bell, to mean, to bang away, might and main, and physical strength and the power of endurance were thought to constitute the chief merit. This no candidate for praise in the art of making a noise should be neglected, one was appointed to clatter away upon an old pot, and a fury for "grating harsh discord" seemed to pervade the town.

It is not doing justice however to New York, to say that they merely chime their bells, they have so far improved as to ring tunes, which art is acquired by practicing, on what may be considered a peal of octave bells, by means of cords attached to the clappers and drawn through a board which is perforated with eight holes. This bell ringers is called the trick of this kind of music, and bears the same estimation with the *elite* in this art, as musicians like Canderbach and Paganini hold with their violin players.

To speak seriously however, the rule that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well, applies to bell ringing as well as to any other thing, and if it were to happen that one of the greyed haired youth of Brooklyn (a record of whose feats are duly given in one of the English periodicals) should arrive in our town, he would be much scandalized to hear so meagre a tale from his beloved instrumenta is repeated on Tuesday and Friday evenings by our Christ Church peal. For the edification therefore of our tintinnabulists, and to prevent so great a mortification as the witnessing a hypercritical turn up of the nose of some wandering Youth of Brooklyn, some of the advice from those resources which only Asiatic despots could command. The cost of a stud of elephants, such as the Mogul princes kept up, must have been enormous. To each of the hundred and one elephants that were set apart for the emperor's own riding, the daily allowance of food was two hundred pounds in weight. Most of them, in addition, had ten pounds of sugar, besides rice, pepper, and milk. In the sugar-cane season, each elephant had daily three hundred cans. The elephants of English managers are principally fed upon hay and carrots.

STEAMERS.—The owners of steam boats are brushing them up as the warm weather approaches, and every thing about these modern flying vehicles indicates a prospect of motion. We have become so familiar with their effects, that we are apt when enjoying their benefits to forget what wonders have been produced by steam-power, and how inadequate to the reality must that person's idea be who has never travelled by steam. But seventy years have elapsed since the introduction of this great power, and a much shorter time since Mr. Watt applied it to the purposes of practical utility; let us look over the globe, and we now find its powers every where in motion—the bowels of the earth, upon the highest mountains, upon the face of the water; all the great rivers of South America are now navigated by steam, so that the savage who inhabits the forests of Guiana, becomes alarmed at the appearance of a monster which makes its way upon the waters, without apparent effort or mortal agency. If so much has been done in so short a time, what may not a sanguine hope whisper to itself as to the future.—Surely still nobler things are reserved in the unopened volumes of destiny.

The number of steam engines now in use in the world is said to exceed ten thousand, and taking these on an average to be about equal to twenty horsepower each, we have two hundred thousand horses acting together, for a total power employed in manufactures, mines, boats &c. during a period of ten to twenty two hours per day; there must have been from two to two and a half sets of horses to perform a work of this description, which would raise the total number to between four hundred and five hundred thousand. The difference of cost between the fuel consumed by these engines and the keep of that number of horses, would amount annually to above one hundred millions of dollars. If the calculation were carried further to the saving in actual labor, there would be a result almost incredible. A steam engine of four horsepower would travel from here to Cincinnati on a rail-road and carry passengers—it requires about two hundred horses to be hitched to a stage at regular intervals to do the same work!

New Cusco.—The New Catholic church in 13th street is in a state of great forwardness, and well deserves to be ranked among the handsome buildings of Philadelphia. It will prove a great convenience to the respectable body of Catholics in the west end of the city; they have long wanted another place of worship.

New Saving Bank.—It is with particular pleasure we notice a new Saving Bank in Penn Township. It may be asserted that all forms of charity that is the trust which teaches the middle ranks—the bone and sinew of our society, to provide for themselves—for man without a feeling of independence, is a slave. The members of the Union Benevolent society should be particular to recommend the Savings Bank, and Fuel Saving Society.

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